

The real population of star clusters in the bar of the Large Magellanic Cloud

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ABSTRACT

We report results on star clusters located in the South-Eastern half of the Large Magellanic (LMC) bar from Washington CT_1 photometry. Using appropriate kernel density estimators we detected 73 star cluster candidates, three of which do not show any detectable trace of star cluster sequences in their colour-magnitude diagrams (CMDs). We did not detect other 38 previously catalogued clusters, which could not be recognized when visually inspecting the C and T_1 images either; the distribution of stars in their respective fields do not resemble that of an stellar aggregate. They represent ~ 33 per cent of all catalogued objects located within the analysed LMC bar field. From matching theoretical isochrones to the cluster CMDs cleaned from field star contamination, we derived ages in the range $7.2 < \log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) < 10.1$. As far as we are aware, this is the first time homogeneous age estimates based on resolved stellar photometry are obtained for most of the studied clusters. We built the cluster frequency (CF) for the surveyed area, and found that the major star cluster formation activity has taken place during the period $\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) \sim 8.0 - 9.0$. Since ~ 100 Myr ago, clusters have been formed during few bursting formation episodes. When comparing the observed CF to that recovered from the star formation rate we found noticeable differences, which suggests that field star and star cluster formation histories could have been significantly different.

Key words. techniques: photometric – galaxies: individual: LMC – Magellanic Clouds.

1. Introduction

Although it is expected that most of the Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC) clusters catalogued by Bica et al. (2008, hereafter B08) are real extended objects, B08 did not confirmed their nature. Because they come from inspection of photographic plates by eye or by automatic codes, we should not rule out that some of them could be asterisms. Indeed, Piatti & Bica (2012) and Piatti (2014b) found 10-15% of catalogued objects to be possibly non-physical systems. Cleaning cluster catalogues is not an exciting job. Indeed, Nayak et al. (2016) have preferred not to study star clusters on the basis of variation in the field star distribution or embedded in fields suffering from large dispersion in the field star count with respect to the average, around the cluster. Here, we deal with star clusters located in the South-Eastern half of the LMC bar near the old globular cluster NGC 1939. The region is one of the most densely populated by star clusters in the galaxy and most of them have not been studied from resolved stellar photometry so far.

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the data set and the procedures to obtain standardized Washington CT_1 photometry. We describe the search for star clusters performed from the photometric data set in Section 3, while in Section 4 we derive cluster ages. The analysis of the derived ages is carried in Section 5, where we introduce the intrinsic cluster formation history for the surveyed region. Finally, Section 6 summarizes the main outcomes of this work.

2. Observational data

We took advantage of CT_1 Washington images available at the National Optical Astronomy Observatory (NOAO) Science Data Management (SDM) Archives¹, that were obtained as part of a survey of the most metal-poor stars outside the Milky Way (CTIO 2008B-0296 programme, PI: Cole). The images analysed here consist of a 420 s C and a 30 s R exposures obtained with the 8K×8K CCD camera (36'×36' field) attached at the 4 m Blanco telescope (CTIO) under photometric conditions (seeing values are between 1.0 and 1.3, with an average of 1.1) and at an airmass of 1.3.

The data sets were fully processed following the procedures extensively described in Piatti et al. (e.g. 2012); Piatti (e.g. 2012, 2015, and references therein), together with the whole data set for the aforementioned CTIO programme, which comprises 17 different LMC fields (see, Fig. 1) and utilized the MSCRED package in IRAF². Point-spread-function photometry was obtained by employing the DAOPHOT/ALLSTAR, DAOMATCH and DAOMASTER suite of programs³ (Stetson et al. 1990; Piatti et al. 2012; Piatti 2015). The photometric errors were computed as described in (e.g. Piatti & Bastian 2016; Piatti & Cole 2017). Fig. 3 (top-left panel) illustrates with errorbars at the left margin typical photometric errors. The 50 per cent completeness level is reached at $C \sim T_1 \approx 20.0$ mag (see, e.g. Piatti & Cole 2017).

¹ <http://www.noao.edu/sdm/archives.php>.

² IRAF is distributed by the National Optical Astronomy Observatories, which is operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., under contract with the National Science Foundation.

³ Provided kindly by Peter Stetson.

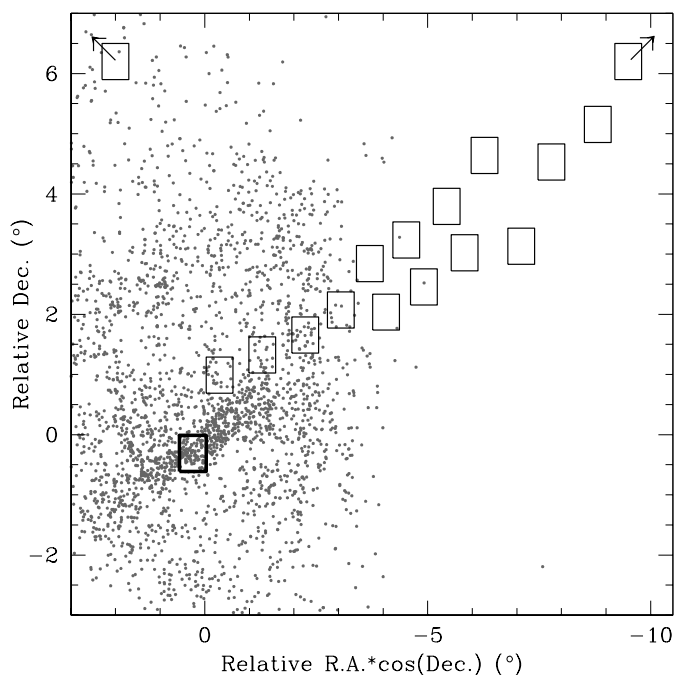


Fig. 1. Spatial location of the presently studied LMC star field (thick black box), along with the remaining CTIO programme fields. Star clusters catalogued by Bica et al. (2008) are also drawn (dots) for comparison purposes.

3. Identification of star clusters

We identified star clusters using an upgraded version of the procedure developed in Piatti et al. (2016) and also successfully used elsewhere (e.g. Piatti 2016, 2017). We particularly used a cut-off density of 1.5 times the local background dispersion above the mean background value. In our case, we generated a stellar density surface over the studied region from 902095 stars with positions and magnitudes measured in the two CT_1 filters. Here we finally got 73 star cluster candidates, all of them included in B08, except a new cluster candidate centred at (RA, Dec) = (81°.099754, -69°.609673) (J2000.0).

We extracted from B08 every object with (RA, Dec) coordinates within the boundaries of the surveyed area in order to check whether the cluster search could pass over any catalogued one. We found that 39 catalogued clusters were not identified; one of them ([SL63] 443) because it falls on a Mosaic II image gap. The other 38 objects (see Table 1) could not be recognized when visually inspecting the C and T_1 images, since the distribution of stars in their respective fields do not resemble that of an stellar aggregate. We consider them as probable non-genuine star clusters. The analysed crowded region shows high star field density variations that, in addition to the particular spatial resolution used and magnitude limit reached by previous cataloguing works, could lead them to infer the existence of extended objects (sometimes not resolved). Indeed, B08's catalogue includes objects discovered by the Optical Gravitational Lens Experiment (Udalski 2003, OGLE III), whose depth is of the order of 1.5 mag shallower than the Magellanic Cloud Photometric Survey (Zaritsky et al. 2004, MCPS), which in turn reaches a limiting magnitude $V \sim 20$ mag (Noël et al. 2009). Our limiting magnitude is $T_1 \approx 22.5$ mag (Piatti et al. 2017). As an example, Fig. 2 compares an enlargement of the R image centred on OGLE-CL LMC 414 to that obtained from the DSS Red one. The version of the figure with all objects listed in Table 1 is available

Table 1. Probable non-genuine objects in the B08's catalogue.

Cluster name	Cluster name	Cluster name
BSDL 1340	[HS66] 252	OGLE-CL LMC 434
BSDL 1353	[HS66] 255	OGLE-CL LMC 435
BSDL 1522	[HS66] 259	OGLE-CL LMC 437
BSDL 1540	OGLE-CL LMC 375	OGLE-CL LMC 439
BSDL 1592	OGLE-CL LMC 406	OGLE-CL LMC 441
BSDL 1597	OGLE-CL LMC 410	OGLE-CL LMC 443
BSDL 1614	OGLE-CL LMC 412	OGLE-CL LMC 448
BSDL 1636	OGLE-CL LMC 414	OGLE-CL LMC 455
BSDL 1647	OGLE-CL LMC 421	OGLE-CL LMC 465
BSDL 1680	OGLE-CL LMC 425	OGLE-CL LMC 466
BSDL 1681	OGLE-CL LMC 428	OGLE-CL LMC 474
BSDL 1768	OGLE-CL LMC 430	OGLE-CL LMC 475
BSDL 1784	OGLE-CL LMC 433	

as Supporting Information online. The 38 probable non-genuine physical systems represent ~ 33 per cent of all objects located within the analysed LMC bar field, catalogued by B08. This percentage is much higher than those found by Piatti & Bica (2012) and Piatti (2014b) for other Magellanic Clouds regions.

4. Star cluster CMD cleaning

We statistically subtracted field stars from the cluster CMDs by applying the procedure developed by Piatti & Bica (2012), and successfully used elsewhere (e.g. Piatti 2014b; Piatti et al. 2015b,a; Piatti & Bastian 2016, and references therein). Here we used four star-field CMDs constructed from stars within circles placed to the North, East, South and West, adjacent to the cluster region, and with areas equal to the circular area (typically with radii 2-3 times the cluster radius) used for the cluster region. As a result, three objects (BSDL 1719, [HS66] 250 and [HS66] 291) -whose cleaned CMDs do not show any detectable trace of star cluster sequences- were discarded.

Figure 3 illustrates the performance of the cleaning procedure for OGLE-CL LMC 377. The 70 individual photometric catalogues for the confirmed clusters are provided in the online version of the journal. The columns of each catalogue successively lists the star ID, the R.A. and Dec., the magnitude and error in C and T_1 , respectively, and the photometric membership probability (P). The latter is encoded with numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 to represent probabilities of 25, 50, 75 and 100 per cent, respectively.

According to Piatti & Geisler (2013, see their figure 6), LMC star clusters mostly expand the age range $\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) \lesssim 9.40$, with the exception of ESO 121-SC-03 ($\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) \sim 9.92$) and 15 old globular clusters ($\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) \sim 10.1$). Young star clusters are distinguished in the CMDs by their bright MSs, while intermediate-age clusters ($9 < \log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) < 9.45$) have MS turnoffs (TOs) that decrease in brightness as they become older. A typical 2.5 Gyr old LMC cluster ($\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) = 9.4$) has its MS TO at $T_1 \sim 20.5$ mag. By assuming a depth of the LMC disc of (3.44 ± 1.16) kpc (Subramanian & Subramanian 2009) and that such a cluster were located behind the LMC, its MS TO would result $\Delta T_1 \lesssim 0.3$ mag fainter. This means that the faintest cluster MS TO stars typically seen in the LMC are brighter than $T_1 \approx 21.0$ mag. This magnitude is even brighter than our limiting magnitude, so that we were able to detect any star cluster (with stars from its brightest limit down to its MS TO) located in the surveyed field.

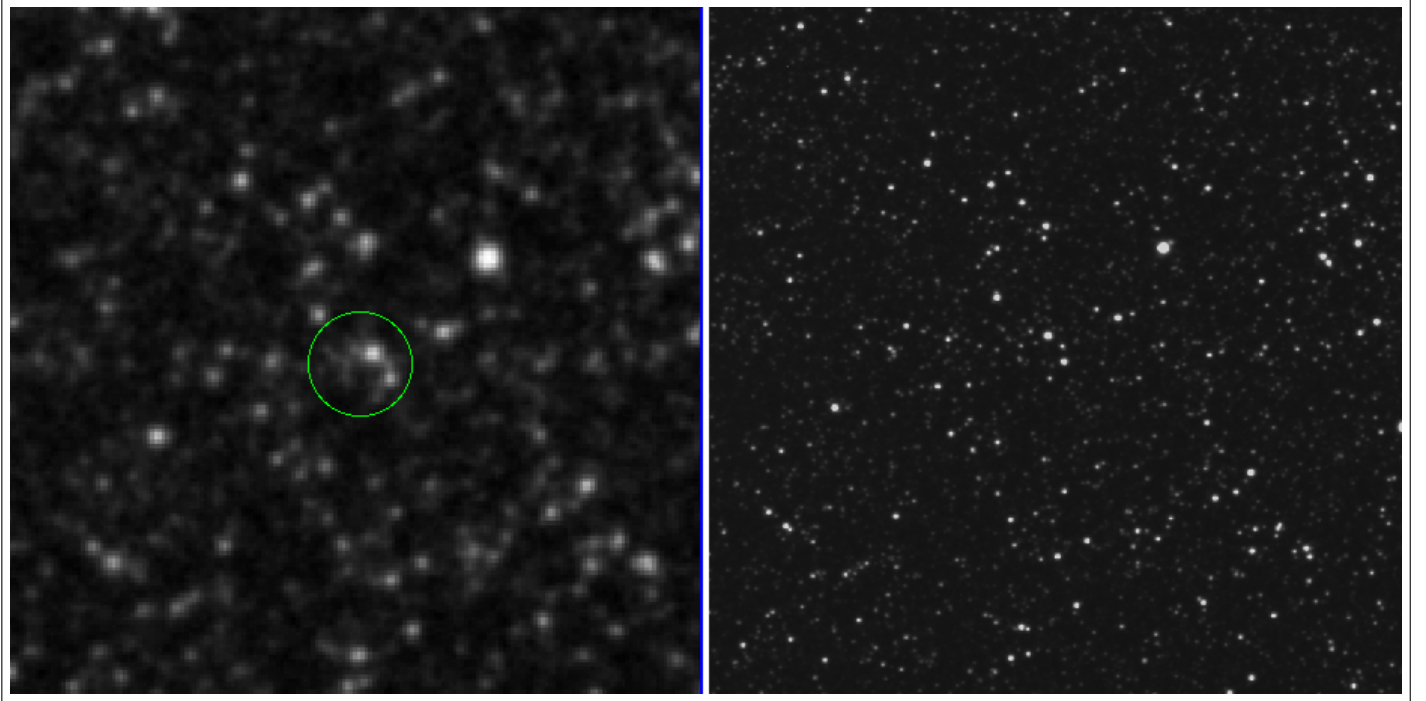


Fig. 2. 3×3 arcmin² DSS Red (left) and Washington *R* (right) images centred on OGLE-CL LMC 414, previously catalogued as a cluster and not recovered as such in the present work. North is up and East to the left. The green circle illustrates the angular dimension given in B08.

5. Star cluster ages

We estimated the ages of the confirmed star clusters using their CMDs built from stars with membership probabilities higher than 50 per cent and matching them with the theoretical isochrones of Bressan et al. (2012). In performing this task, we dealt with their reddenings, distances and metallicities. As for the cluster metallicities, we adopted a value of $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.4$ dex for all of them (Piatti & Geisler 2013). Consequently, should we allow the metallicity to vary, we would not be able to see any meaningful difference along the cluster MSs, because of the dispersion of the stars. We made one exception in the employment of isochrones for the old globular cluster NGC 1939, for which we adopted $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -2.0$ dex.

We took advantage of the Magellanic Clouds (MCs) extinction values based on red clump (RC) and RR Lyrae stellar photometry provided by the OGLE III collaboration, as described in Haschke et al. (2011), to estimate $E(V - I)$ colour excesses. We recall that they found very low reddenings in the LMC bar region. In matching isochrones, we started by adopting those $E(V - I)$ values, combined with the equations $E(V - I)/E(B - V) = 1.25$, $A_V/E(B - V) = 3.1$ (Cardelli et al. 1989); $E(C - T_1)/E(B - V) = 1.97$ and $A_{T_1}/E(B - V) = 2.62$ (Geisler 1996). Note that considering the LMC disc depth, the difference in distance modulus could be as large as $\Delta(m - M)_o \sim 0.3$ mag, which is of the order of the uncertainties while adjusting isochrones to the cluster CMDs in magnitude (nearly twice as big as the size of the plotting symbols in Fig. 3), so that our simple assumption of adopting the same distance of all clusters should not affect the results.

Table 2 lists the derived $E(V - I)$ colour excesses and ages, while Fig. 3 (bottom-left panel) illustrates the performance of the isochrone matching. We estimated an upper value for our age uncertainties of $\Delta \log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) = \pm 0.10$.

6. Star cluster analysis

Few clusters in our sample have previously been studied from resolved stellar photometry. Mackey & Gilmore (2004) presented *HST* data which resulted in high accuracy CMDs for NGC 1938 and NGC 1939. Our CT_1 photometry confirms their results for the old globular cluster NGC 1939 ($\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) = 10.1$, $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -2.0$ dex) and gives an age slightly older and within the quoted uncertainties than the value derived by them ($\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) \sim 8.6$) for NGC 1938. Dieball & Grebel (2000) obtained Gunn *g*, *i* photometry at the ESO/MPI 2.2 m telescope (La Silla) for the triple system NGC 1969, 1971 and 1972, and derived ages of $\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) = 7.8$, 7.8 and 7.6 with a typical error of $\sigma(\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1})) = \pm 0.1$, respectively, from the matching of theoretical isochrones. These values are younger than those derived here, and could be mostly affected by star field contamination; particularly of bright field stars assumed to be cluster stars (see their figure 7). Note that they did not perform any decontamination of field stars in their CMDs.

The VISTA⁴ near-infrared *YJK_s* survey of the MCs system (Cioni et al. 2011, VMC) has also imaged three clusters of our sample, namely: KMK88 55, OGLE-CL LMC 451 (\equiv [HS66] 282) and OGLE-CL LMC 469 (\equiv [HS66] 295). They were studied by Piatti et al. (2014) from CMDs built using PSF photometry on homogenised deep tile images (Rubele et al. 2012). KMK88 55 turned out to be a cluster of $\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) \sim 8.5$, while OGLE-CL LMC 451 and OGLE-CL LMC 469 were classified as probable non-genuine star clusters. The older age derived for KMK88 55 is affected by the lack of measurements of blue cluster stars, while the assessment on the physical reality of OGLE-CL LMC 451 and OGLE-CL LMC 469 is based on a shallower VMC *K_s* limiting magnitude. We show in Fig. 4 the cleaned CMDs constructed by Piatti et al. (2014) compared to ours.

⁴ Visible and Infrared Survey Telescope for Astronomy.

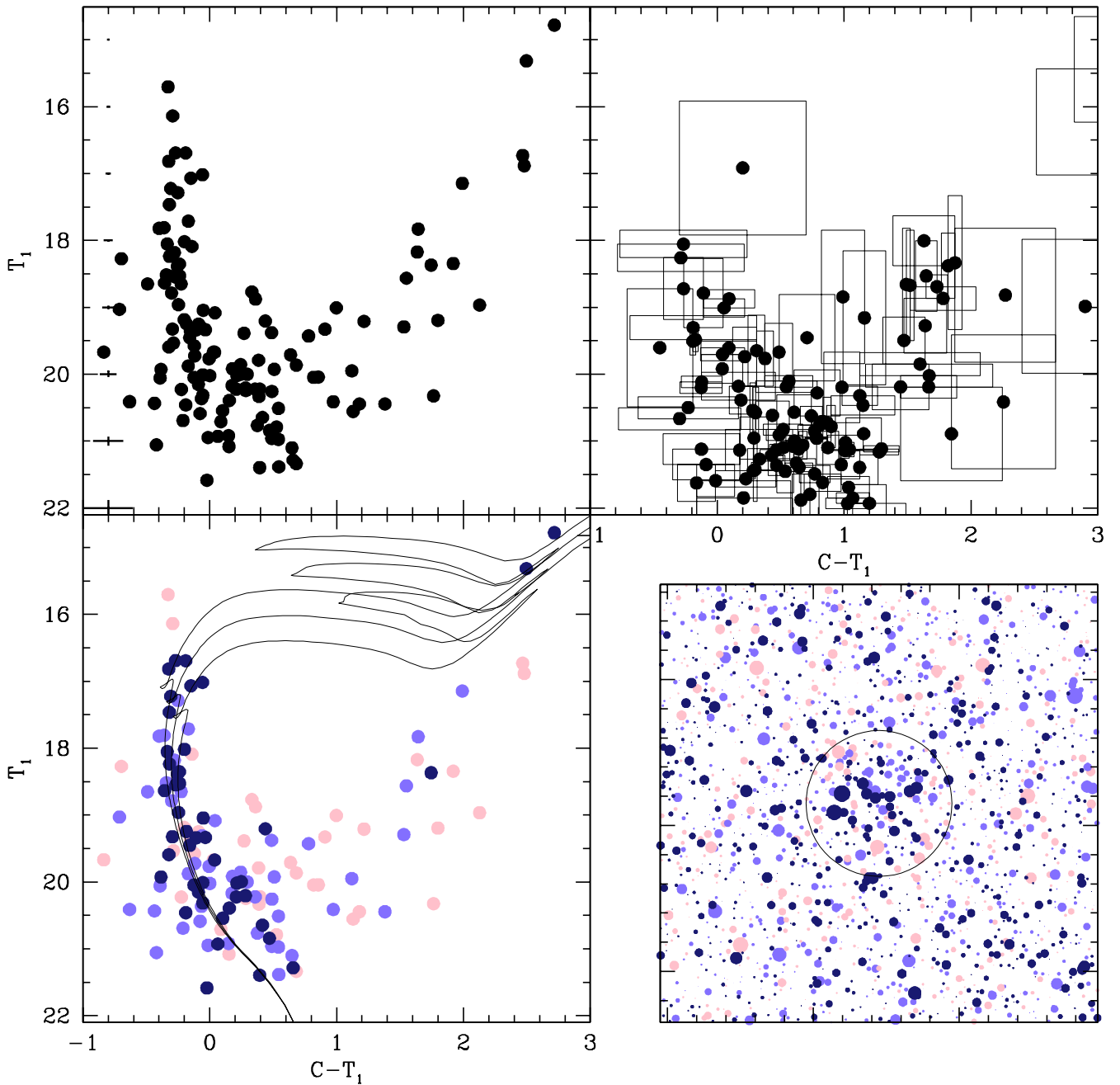


Fig. 3. CMDs for stars in the field of OGLE-CL LMC 377: the observed CMD composed of the stars distributed within the cluster radius, with typical photometric errors represented with errorbars at the left margin (top left-hand panel); a field CMD for a circular area equal to that of the cluster with the respective sample of produced boxes used in the cleaning procedure (top right-hand panel); the cleaned cluster CMD (bottom left). Colour-scaled symbols represent stars with membership probability of $P \leq 25\%$ (pink), $P = 50\%$ (light blue) and $P \geq 75\%$ (dark blue). Three isochrones from Bressan et al. (2012) for $\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) = 8.1, 8.2, \text{ and } 8.3$ and $Z = 0.006$ are also superimposed. The schematic diagram centred on the cluster is shown in the bottom right-hand panel. The black circle represents the adopted cluster radius. Symbols are as in the bottom left-hand panel, with sizes proportional to the stellar brightnesses. North is up; East is to the left. The actual images are shown in Fig. A.1.

Most of the remaining clusters in our sample, as well as those probable non-genuine clusters of Table 1, do have only age estimates on the basis of integrated colours (Pandey et al. 2010; Popescu et al. 2012). However, Asa'd et al. (2013) showed that unresolved methods (integrated, broad-band colour photometry) poorly match the ages of LMC clusters derived from resolved stellar photometry (CMD). Piatti (2014a) also found results sim-

ilar to those of Asa'd et al. (2013) when integrated spectroscopy is used to estimate cluster ages.

The star cluster frequency (CF) - the number of clusters per time unit as a function of age - is a straightforward way to compare the cluster formation activity in different epochs of the galaxy lifetime. In the case of the LMC, it has been built for different regions and resulted to vary from one place to another

Table 2. Fundamental properties of the star cluster sample.

Cluster name	$E(V - I)^a$	$\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1})$	Cluster name	$E(V - I)^a$	$\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1})$
BRHT 50a	0.04	8.15	NGC 1959	0.04	8.70
BSDL 1291	0.04	8.20	NGC 1958	0.05	8.60
BSDL 1299	0.04	8.40	NGC 1969	0.04	8.30
BSDL 1335	0.11	8.00	NGC 1971	0.03	8.20
BSDL 1367	0.03	8.40	NGC 1972	0.03	8.40
BSDL 1381	0.03	8.20	OGLE-CL LMC 369	0.04	8.55
BSDL 1480	(0.20)	7.30	OGLE-CL LMC 376	(0.20)	7.30
BSDL 1491	(0.15)	8.30	OGLE-CL LMC 377	0.08	8.20
BSDL 1511	0.07	8.20	OGLE-CL LMC 396	0.08	8.55
BSDL 1516	0.07	8.15	OGLE-CL LMC 398	(0.30)	8.20
BSDL 1576	0.04	8.60	OGLE-CL LMC 400	(0.25)	8.00
BSDL 1601	0.05	8.20	OGLE-CL LMC 402	(0.20)	8.15
BSDL 1608	0.04	8.10	OGLE-CL LMC 403	(0.20)	8.25
BSDL 1707	0.06	9.00	OGLE-CL LMC 407	0.04	8.70
BSDL 1712	(0.10)	8.00	OGLE-CL LMC 415	(0.15)	8.15
BSDL 1723	0.04	8.35	OGLE-CL LMC 416	0.09	8.20
BSDL 1772	0.04	8.50	OGLE-CL LMC 418	(0.15)	8.55
BSDL 1778	0.03	8.75	OGLE-CL LMC 419	0.12	8.05
BSDL 1785	0.04	8.35	OGLE-CL LMC 420	0.04	8.70
H88 283	0.03	8.55	OGLE-CL LMC 429	0.02	8.40
H88 295	0.02	8.75	OGLE-CL LMC 431	0.04	8.05
[HS66] 251	0.02	8.55	OGLE-CL LMC 438	(0.10)	8.65
KMK88 48	0.04	8.90	OGLE-CL LMC 442	0.04	9.00
KMK88 49	0.09	8.70	OGLE-CL LMC 447	0.02	8.40
KMK88 50	0.09	8.75	OGLE-CL LMC 451	0.07	8.80
KMK88 51	0.12	8.30	OGLE-CL LMC 456	0.04	8.60
KMK88 52	(0.15)	8.05	OGLE-CL LMC 462	0.05	8.70
KMK88 55	0.08	8.20	OGLE-CL LMC 463	0.06	8.60
KMK88 56	(0.15)	8.45	OGLE-CL LMC 467	0.05	8.25
KMK88 57	(0.20)	8.55	OGLE-CL LMC 468	0.06	8.20
newcls	0.04	8.10	OGLE-CL LMC 469	0.07	8.70
NGC 1926	0.03	8.35	OGLE-CL LMC 472	0.05	7.60
NGC 1938	0.07	8.70	OGLE-CL LMC 478	0.05	8.65
NGC 1939	0.07	10.10	OGLE-CL LMC 479	0.06	8.20
NGC 1950	0.04	8.70	[SL63] 436	0.04	8.60

^a $E(V - I)$ values in parentheses are slightly larger than those from Haschke et al. (2011) to get a better isochrone matching. Nevertheless they are within the dispersion given for the OGLE III $E(V - I)$ colour excesses.

(Piatti 2014b,c, and references therein). Moreover, variations within the LMC bar has also been found (e.g. Piatti et al. 2015a). Therefore, aiming at tracing the intrinsic cluster formation history in the surveyed area, we built its CF from the ages estimated for the 70 studied star clusters.

Instead of constructing an age histogram we assigned to each cluster a *Gaussian* distribution centred on the mean cluster age and with FWHM twice as big as the age uncertainty. The result of summing the contribution of all *Gaussian* distributions is depicted in Fig. 5. For comparison purposes, the CF was normalized to the total number of clusters. As can be seen, the major star cluster formation activity has taken place during the period $\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) \sim 8.0 - 9.0$, suggesting that either clusters in this bar region have been formed relatively recently, or any cluster older than $\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) \sim 9$ has been disrupted. The only exception is the old globular cluster NGC 1939, which could also be an outer disc cluster projected on the LMC bar (Sharma et al. 2010). Nevertheless, since Piatti (2014c) found for the whole LMC bar that there has been cluster formation activity from $\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) \sim 9.4$, we conclude that this part of the bar is in average a relatively particular younger one. The cluster formation during the last $\sim 100 \text{ Myr}$ shows some short isolated periods of true activity.

The derived CF was finally compared with that obtained from the star formation rate (SFR) derived by Smecker-Hane et al. (2002) using *HST* observations. We used their SFR and cluster masses from $\log(M_{\text{cl}}[\text{M}_{\odot}]) = 2.2$ to $\log(M_{\text{cl}}[\text{M}_{\odot}]) = 5.0$ (de Grijs & Goodwin 2008; Glatt et al. 2011). Fig. 5 shows the resulting, recovered CF drawn with a solid line. The observed and recovered CFs are clearly different for a couple of reasons. On the one hand, the recovered CF shows star formation activity where there is no cluster ($\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) \gtrsim 9.0$). At a first glance, it could be somehow surprising, taking into account the common notion that most of the stars more massive than 0.5 M_{\odot} may form in clusters, so that a significant fraction of field stellar populations originate from disrupted clusters (e.g. Lada & Lada 2003). However, the LMC exhibits a well-known gap in the cluster age distribution between $\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) \sim 9.5 - 10.1$, while the age distribution of the field stellar population appears more continuous (Piatti & Geisler 2013). Furthermore, numerous authors have asserted that the LMC's field star and star cluster formation histories are significantly different (e.g. Olszewski et al. 1996; Geha et al. 1998; Sarajedini 1998, and references therein).

On the other hand, the observed CF shows a noticeable excess respect to the recovered one for ages younger than $\log(t$

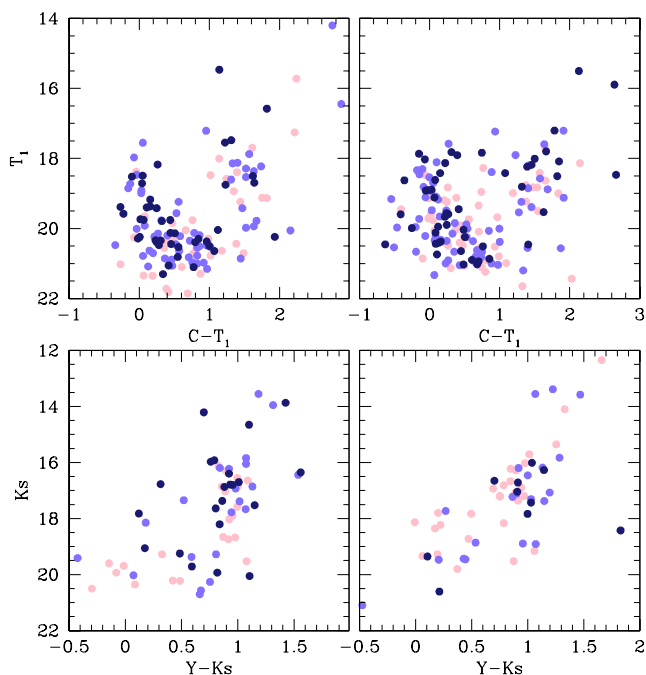


Fig. 4. Cleaned CMDs for OGLE-CLLMC 451 (left) and OGLE-CLLMC 469 (right) in the Washington CT_1 (top) and YK_s (bottom) filters.

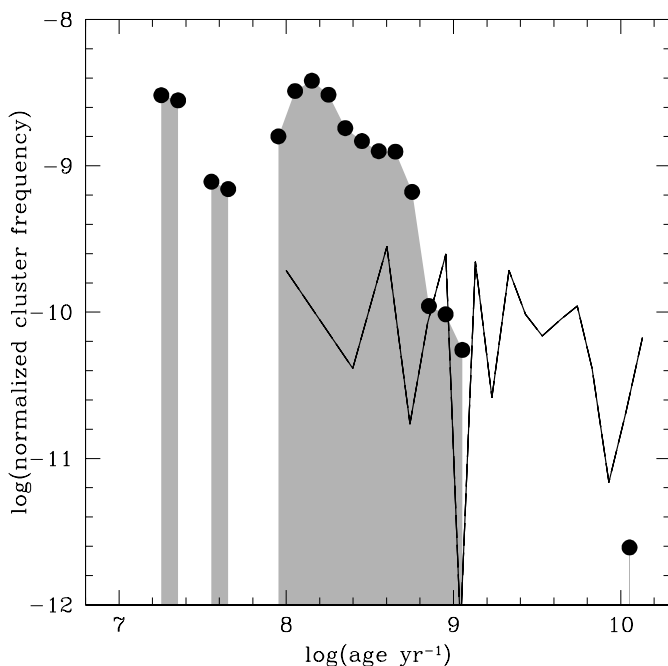


Fig. 5. CF of the surveyed region in the LMC bar (filled circles). The grey areas highlight the periods of star cluster formation activity, while the solid line represents the CF recovered from the corresponding SFR obtained by Smecker-Hane et al. (2002).

$\text{yr}^{-1}) \sim 9.0$. Even though the recovered CF requires additional refinements, the observed disparities between the cluster and field star age distributions seem to offer evidence in support of a decoupling between star cluster and field star formation. These results provide some clues for a better approach in the study of the field stars origin and its link to cluster disruption and environmental conditions.

7. Conclusions

In this work we analyse CMDs of star clusters located in the South-Eastern half of the LMC bar from a Washington CT_1 photometric data set.

We performed a procedure for the star cluster search which consists in using *Gaussian* and *tophat* KDEs with a bandwidth of 0.4 arcmin, and detected 73 star cluster candidates. We did not detect other 38 previously catalogued clusters, which could not be recognized when visually inspecting the C and T_1 images either. The distribution of stars in their respective fields do not resemble that of an stellar aggregate. We consider them as probable non-genuine star clusters. The 38 probable non-genuine physical systems represent ~ 33 per cent of all catalogued objects located within the analysed LMC bar field.

The CMDs of the star cluster candidates were statistically cleaned from field star contamination. Three objects, whose CMDs do not show any detectable trace of star cluster sequences, were discarded. The confirmed clusters comprises a complete sample, since we were able to detect any star cluster with stars from its brightest limit down to its MS TO located in the surveyed field. From matching theoretical isochrones to the cleaned cluster CMDs we estimated ages taking into account the LMC mean distance modulus, the present day metallicity and the individual star cluster colour excesses. As far as we are aware, these are the first age estimates based on resolved stellar photometry for most of the studied 70 clusters. The derived ages are in the age range $7.2 < \log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) < 9.1$, in addition to the old globular cluster NGC 1939.

Finally, we built the CF aiming at tracing the intrinsic cluster formation history of the surveyed area. We found that the major star cluster formation activity has taken place during the period $\log(t \text{ yr}^{-1}) \sim 8.0 - 9.0$, which results in average relatively younger than the whole formation period of the LMC bar. Since ~ 100 Myr ago, clusters have been formed during few bursting formation events. When comparing the observed CF to that recovered from the SFR derived by Smecker-Hane et al. (2002) we found noticeable differences. We conclude that they are evidence of field star and star cluster formation histories are significantly different.

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Appendix A: OGLE-CL LMC 377 images

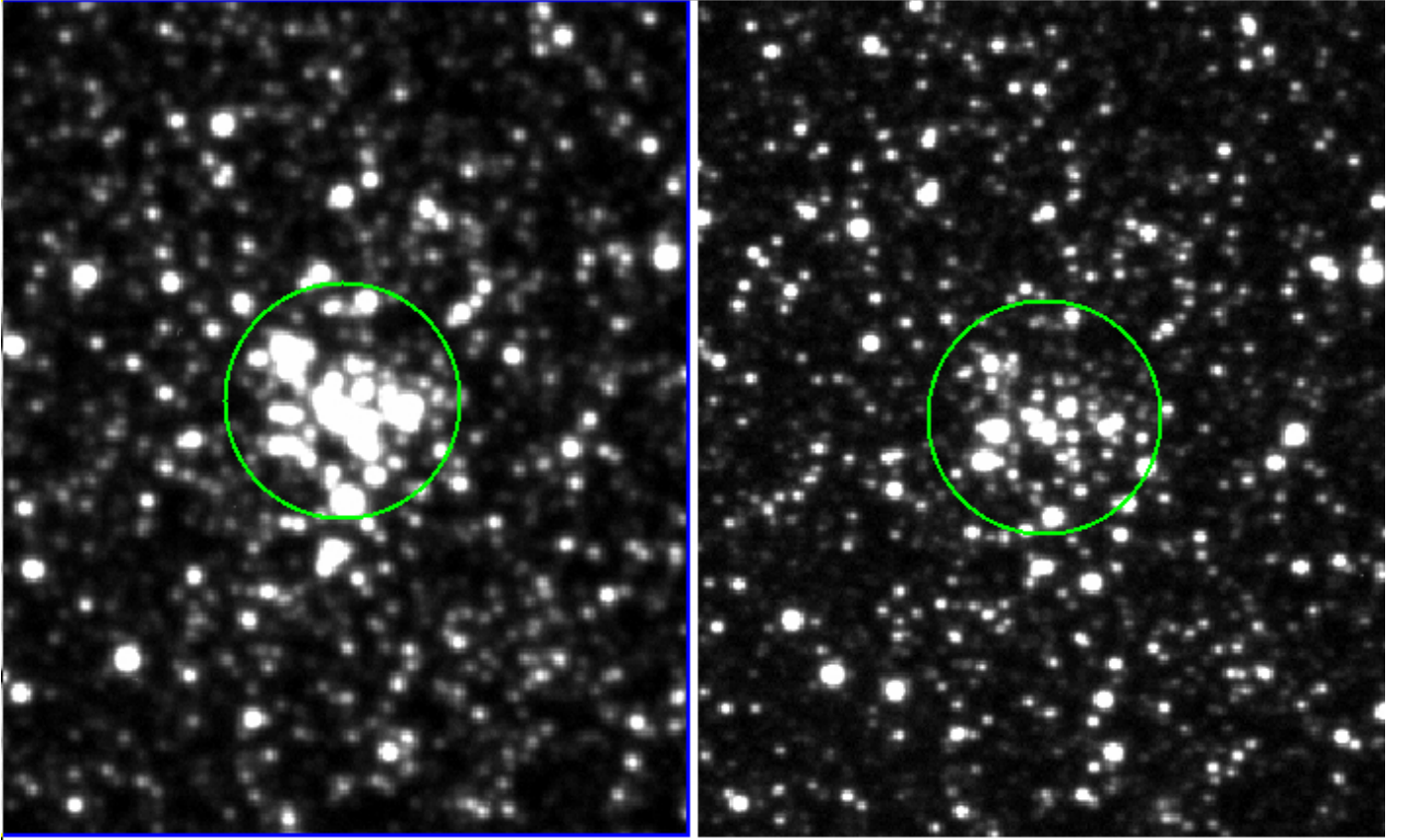


Fig. A.1. *C* (left) and *R* (right) images centred on OGLE-CL LMC 377. The circles are as in Fig. 3.